

POISONOUS PERFUMERS

Sad Fate of Little Willie Murray.

HE BOUGHT "PENNY BAGS."

The Candy They Contained Was Loaded With Arsenic and the Child Died from the Effects of the Poison—The Physician's Statement.

Willie, the 8-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Murray, who reside at 147 West Main street, is dead. The bright young life came to an end at 1:15 o'clock Thursday morning, and under such circumstances as to make the case sad and heart rending in the extreme.

Wednesday afternoon Willie Murray was as lighthearted and happy as only a boy of eight years can be, and with his brother, Harvey, and Joseph Stemmler, a neighbor boy, had gone to West Tremont street to watch the road roller at work. While there one of the boys purchased some candy, known as "breath perfumers," at the store of Wesley Graham, nearby, and divided it among his companions. Among them the candy was eaten, but his brother says that Willie ate less than either of the others.

About 5 o'clock the lads separated, Willie returning home. Her son's pale face at once attracted Mrs. Murray's attention and she asked him if he was not well. The boy replied that he felt pains in his stomach. When he told his mother that he had eaten some colored candy Mrs. Murray immediately administered such remedies as were at hand, believing that the boy would soon recover. There was no perceptible change in the lad's condition until shortly after 6 o'clock, when he seemed to become weaker. As he did not appear to grow stronger under her treatment, Mrs. Murray became alarmed and sent for Dr. Maurice Smith, who arrived at about 8:30 o'clock.

Dr. Smith found the patient's temperature to be at 105 2-5 and the pulsations of the heart almost too rapid to be counted. Under the circumstances Dr. Smith feared that a powerful emetic might not be efficacious, and concluded to administer a different treatment. The boy seemed to rally shortly after, and Dr. Smith left to attend to another call. He was summoned again, several hours later, and worked with the unfortunate child until death occurred.

At various times during his illness the doctor observed particles of coloring matter with which the candy had been coated rise to the child's lips and nostrils, and he is firm in the belief that death resulted from aniline poisoning. This drug, Dr. Smith says, is frequently found in candy, especially that which is most highly colored.

The candy was purchased by Mr. Graham through L. Shauf from an eastern firm. Mr. Shauf does not believe that death could have been caused by any of its ingredients. He says that each box is accompanied by a physician's certificate to the effect that the candy is pure, and besides, in his opinion, poisonous drugs are too expensive to be used in coloring cheap breath perfumers. In years gone by Mr. Shauf admits that caniline was used to color sweetmeats, but that the practice has been replaced by cheaper methods, in which poisonous chemicals are not required.

Breath perfumers, the candy which is supposed to have caused the child's death, are no larger and much the same shape as peas, and are of a bright red color. They are sold in packs, each containing about fifty, for one cent each. Confectioners say there is a great demand for them, and thousands are sold daily.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

Will Be Established at New York With a Chicago Branch.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—There will be two national headquarters of the Republican party. The main office will be established in New York, and the branch will hold forth in Chicago. That was the action taken Wednesday by the national executive committee, after a session lasting from 10:30 o'clock a. m., till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, with an interruption of only half an hour for lunch. It was voted that Mr. Hanna shall have personal supervision of all the work.

The Democrats were first to establish, four years ago, headquarters in New York and Chicago, and as the plan proved satisfactory, the Republican committee did not hesitate to follow suit. The proposition for two headquarters was Mr. Hanna's. A majority of the committee was in favor of Chicago alone, but they were all of the opinion that Hanna should have exactly what he wanted.

Dawes, of Illinois; Leland, of Kansas; Durbin, of Indiana, and Payne, of Wisconsin, preferred Chicago to New York. Manly, of Maine, and Senator Quay were for New York, and Scott, of West Virginia, was like McKinley, he had nothing to say.

General W. Osborne, of Boston, the secretary of the committee, will have direct charge of the New York office. H. C. Payne, of Milwaukee, will be Mr. Hanna's lieutenant in charge at the Chicago end of the campaign, while C. G. Dawes, of Evanston, in his capacity as assistant secretary of the committee, will be Mr. Payne's right bower.

The Republican executive committee appointed Perry S. Heath press and literary agent. Committee also appointed to select officers for Chicago and New York, and will visit Chicago, Monday. The executive committee will visit McKinley this afternoon and lay plans before him for his opinion.

WILL MEET REGULARLY.

The McKinley Club Plans for the Coming Campaign.

The executive committee of the McKinley Club will meet Tuesday night, when final arrangements will be perfected for the work of the club, and very soon thereafter a club meeting will be called for the adoption of by-laws. It is expected that meetings will be held regularly after the first of August, at which addresses will be made by prominent speakers. President Dunn has the personal promise of J. H. Hoyt, of Cleveland, to address the club in September, and other meetings will be addressed by Allen Carnes and C. C. Upham. From time to time other speakers of national and local prominence will be heard. The efforts of the club will result in a lively campaign, which, so it is hoped, will terminate, as usual, with a closing speech by Mr. McKinley.

FELL UNDER THE KNIVES

A Harvest Field Accident Near Town.

THE VICTIM BROUGHT TO TOWN.

Farmer Nicholas Young's Little Son Tumbled and is Frightfully Cut About the Lower Limbs—It is Hoped That They May Yet be Saved.

Nicholas Young is a farmer, and resides southwest of town. About nine o'clock Friday morning he mounted his reaper, and had just started his horses when a shrill and heart rending cry, that almost turned his heart to stone, reached his ears. Stopping his horses, he leaped to the ground and found his four year old son, bleeding and unconscious, lying among the knives of the machine. The father immediately carried him to the house, and placing bandages about his legs to prevent the loss of blood, brought him to the office of Dr. D. S. Gardner, in this city.

Dr. Gardner, assisted by Drs. J. F. Gardner and T. C. Miller, dressed the wounds and it is thought that the limbs can be saved. The flesh of both legs below the knees was literally hacked to pieces, although the bones remained intact. No one knows just how the accident occurred, but it is supposed that the child had crawled in back of the knives while the reaper was at a standstill. The father declares that his son was not in sight when he started the machine.

WITHOUT A STRUGGLE.

Sudden and Painless Death of Louis Stielke.

Louis Stielke died very suddenly Friday morning at his home in East North street. Mr. Stielke had been a long sufferer with dropsy, but his condition recently had not been considered any more serious than at any other time during his illness. Feeling wearied Friday morning, he had lain down in his reclining chair to rest. After seeing that everything was comfortably arranged, Mrs. Stielke, his wife, left him to attend to her household duties. Some time later a representative of the Knights of Pythias, of which society Mr. Stielke was a member, called, and without knocking went directly to the room in which Mr. Stielke was lying.

The invalid's pallid, immovable features alarmed the caller, who at once summoned Mrs. Stielke. Life had evidently been extinct for half an hour. On his breast lay an unopened letter, left by Postman Angerman a short time previous. Not a trace of pain was visible in his appearance, death having evidently taken place quietly and without a struggle. Louis Stielke was 55 years of age, and was born in Saxony, Germany. He immigrated to this country when but 18 years of age, coming direct to Massillon. For many years Mr. Stielke had served efficiently on the Massillon police force, and previous to the beginning of his illness, three years ago, was employed as the merchants' night watchman. A wife and four children survive him. The latter are Mrs. Elmer Beard, of Canton; Louis Stielke, of Cleveland; Mrs. Chas. Thomas, of Mason City, Ia., and Miss Louisa Stielke, of this city.

As to Animals at Large.

The correspondent who desires information on the ordinance prohibiting the running at large of animals, is referred to Section 3 of the city ordinances which says:

"It shall be unlawful for any person being the owner of, or having in charge any horses, mules, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, or pease, to suffer the same to run at large in any street, alley, or public grounds of said city."

There is no penalty for this offense, but it is the duty of the marshal and policeman to take charge of all animals mentioned in the foregoing and must notify the owner if he is known. All expenses incurred must be paid by the latter. Should the animal not be claimed the ordinance authorizes the marshal to sell the same at public sale to the highest bidder. This ordinance was drafted in conformity with Section 4202 of the Revised Statutes which makes the running at large of animals on public highways or roads in the country an offense.

Says He Threatened Injury.

John Welchenbauch claims that Frank Hardesty, who resides near Bolivar, has at various times threatened him with bodily injury, and has appealed to Justice McMillan to have him dealt with according to law. Hardesty has pleaded not guilty and the case has been set for next Saturday.

Wright's Celery Tea, cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.

TWO FATALLY HURT.

An Accident During "Buffalo Bill's" Street Parade.

IT IS WITNESSED BY HUNDREDS.

The Band Wagon Wrecked by a Low Bridge and Six Musicians Injured—Cries of the Wounded Cause Women to Faint The Victims.

[From Thursday's Daily.]

THE INJURED.

ANTONIO GRANCIOSO—Chest crushed, shoulder broken in two places, head cut; fatal results expected.

DOMENICO FLOCCO—Crushed about heart; condition most serious.

DAVID DENIO—Leg broken, head cut, and badly bruised.

ALFRED VITELLI—Collar bone broken.

G. MOCCIA—Back injured and face cut.

PHILIP REICHLA—Cut and bruised about head and body.

The Buffalo Bill Wild West Show parade had scarcely gotten under way this morning when a frightful accident occurred, which will result fatally to two members of the side show band, and four others were seriously injured. The accident occurred at the Ft. Wayne railway bridge, which crosses South Erie street. The band is composed entirely of Italians, who reside in Philadelphia, Pa., and the wagon in which they were riding was drawn by eight spirited horses. The driver, David Denio, one of the best in the employ of Col. Cody, when too late to check the animals, noticed that the bridge would not clear the wagon. He made a desperate attempt, however, and bravely stuck to his post until crushed in the wreck that followed.

Six men were caught between the vehicle and the bridge and all were more or less injured. The accident was witnessed by throngs of people who lined the street and was most appalling. Women fainted and stronger hearts quailed as the men were seemingly drawn to their doom. Denio was warned as the near end of the bridge, but possibly did not hear or understand. The crash that followed, the cries of the injured and groans of the lookers on mingled almost simultaneously. The blood from the wounded stained the sides of the wagon and dripped through the wreckage to the ground. The wagon was instantly extricated and the injured carried into the lobby of the Hotel Massillon and medical aid was immediately summoned. Drs. Hardy, Diamond, Kirkland and Williamson arrived without delay and proceeded to relieve the sufferers. Willing hands offered every assistance and the members of the company offered their services. It required the combined efforts of the officers and showmen to keep the lobby cleared in order to give the injured every breath of fresh air possible. The physicians inserted stitches here and placed bandages there until each patient was attended.

During these operations, which were most painful, the unfortunate fellows bore up bravely, though at times they fairly writhed in agony. Under instructions of the physicians in attendance two sufferers were removed to the Aultman hospital in Canton, where a more careful survey of their injuries will be made. Their employers were exceedingly kind and have instructed that every attention be given them.

Upon a cot near the street entrance lay David Denio, alias Keene, the driver. His left ankle was crushed and broken and his head and face cut. Next came Domenico Flocco, whose condition is considered most serious. His chest was crushed, the most serious injuries being near the heart. In an adjoining room lay the mangled body of Antonio Grancioso. His chest was terribly crushed, shoulder blade broken in two places, jaw dislocated and his face cut and torn. Had the wagon gone a few inches further Grancioso's head would have been torn from his body.

Alfred Vitelli's collar bone was broken and there were others who were injured slightly, who waited patiently until their suffering most were attended. Driver Denio's mistake no doubt was made by his long practice in following in the wake of the band of horsemen. These passed under the bridge on the roadway and, giving his attention to his teams, Denio did not accurately measure the height of the bridge. The first wagon passed through the dip used by the street railway, but Denio was too far in the rear to notice this move. He would have succeeded in stopping his horses, however, had they not increased their pace at the approach of a train. Although the Italians are not employed by the Cody company, the management has issued instructions providing for their care and comfort. Denio and Flocco have been taken to the Aultman hospital, but Grancioso's condition is so serious that it is unsafe to move him.

Malvern Destroyed by Fire.

MALVERN, Ark., July 18.—[By Associated Press.]—Fire at 2 o'clock this morning practically destroyed the town. Only three houses are left standing. Four men are under arrest charged with starting the fire. Loss \$40,000.

Marvelous.

The results attained right here at home have been marvelous. Hundreds of your neighbors who have used Wright's Celery Capsules are now well. They cure kidney, liver and stomach trouble, rheumatism, constipation and sick headache. Why pay \$1 every two weeks for a bottle of medicine when you can get treatment at 1 cent a day? Wright's Celery Capsules give 100 days treatment for \$1. Easy to take, no bad taste, do not gripe, backed by a bank to cure you or refund your money. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

IS IT FALSE ECONOMY?

President M. D. Hatchford Refers to a Common Practice.

President M. D. Hatchford, of the Ohio Miners' organization, says that some of the state institutions have purchased West Virginia coal because it could be had for a little less per ton than Ohio coal. He cited the Newburg asylum at Cleveland, which has contracted for 10,000 tons of coal from the other side of the Ohio river at \$1.27 per ton. Ohio coal cannot be mined and shipped to the institution for that money, but it could be had for a few cents more on the ton. Other state institutions may do likewise in purchasing their winter supply of coal, but in doing so President Hatchford claims they are practicing false economy, perpetrating an injustice to the miners of the state and wronging the taxpayers of the commonwealth. He states that he was told by a trustee of one of the state institutions a few days ago that the West Virginia coal contained so large a proportion of sulphur that it burned out grates in a very short period of time, and that in the main it was cheaper to burn the coal mined in this state even if it did cost a little more per ton.

Mr. Hatchford claims this principle is carried too far in the institutions of this state. He again referred to the Newburg asylum, stating that the institution paid the Armour company of Chicago about \$180,000 a year for beef, while a good many other supplies were purchased by the various state institutions from firms doing business outside of the state. He said he believed in patronizing home industries and permitting the people who were taxed for the support of these various institutions to reap the benefits from the sale of their products rather than that the profits go outside of the state. President Hatchford was of the opinion that the attention of the governor and boards of trustees of the various institutions be called to the matter.

SOME OF THE QUESTIONS.

They Were Put to Those Desiring to Become Teachers.

The following lists were used in the examination of applicants for teachers' certificates at the county seat on July 11.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

What are you doing this vacation to improve yourself as a teacher? Do you expect to attend the county institute in August?

What books on teaching have you read? What educational papers are you taking at present? What great educational meetings have been in session the past two weeks?

Name the prominent educators of this country. What is a normal school?

Name five natural and five artificial incentives to study. Which are preferable? Why?

Define pedagogy, psychology, nature study, concentration, and Herbartianism.

What is the educational value of arithmetic? Of grammar? Of history?

Write, at least, ten lines on "The Benefits of School Examinations."

HISTORY.

In what way did England interfere with the commerce of her American colonies? How did she interfere after the Revolution?

Where do we find the best summary of the grievances of the colonies against the mother country? Give a short quotation from this great instrument.

Briefly describe the war with Mexico.

Name four patriotic songs and their authors.

Beginning with the adoption of the constitution, name the two great political parties and their successors to the present time.

Tell briefly how the northern boundary of the United States was fixed.

What objections were urged to the adoption of the constitution of the United States?

Name the Presidents of the United States elected from states west of the Allegheny mountains.

GEOGRAPHY.

What is meant by the International Date Line? Locate it. What does it mark?

Define estuary, cascade, geyser, affluent and delta.

What is meant by density of population? By center of population? Name the most densely populated country of the world. Locate the center of population of the U. S.

Give the area and population of Ohio. Locate its highest point. How many square miles of coal land in the state?

Briefly describe the metropolis of the U. S. Name the Keystone, the Empire, the Hawkeye, the Nutmeg and the Centennial state.

Give the comparative area and population of Central America. Name the republics that compose it and give the capital of each.

Name the three largest islands crossed by the equator, one that lies very near it, and one that is crossed by the tropic of capricorn.

Cases Now Pending.

The following cases are pending in Justice Folger's court: Henry and Frank Lung vs. Constable Frank Ertle and Alvin Robinson, replevin suit to recover horse; Gustavus Kriyer vs. Constable Ertle, replevin suit to recover brass horn; Newstetter Printing Company vs. Dr. F. G. Jones, civil action; J. B. Russell vs. Malcolm Biddle, civil action.

Bank Statements Called.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—[By Associated Press.]—The Comptroller of the Currency has issued a call for the statement of the condition of national banks for July 14. He has received news of the suspension of the First National bank of Minot, N. D.; capital \$50,000.

Railroad Schedules.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ky., July 18.—[By Associated Press.]—The headless body of Joseph Hopper and wife were found this morning on the Southern railway track, ten miles from here. They were from London, Ky. The coroner found that death resulted from suicide.

McKINLEY'S CAMPAIGN.

Twenty-Six Speeches Within Thirty-one Days.

NATURE OF HIS CORRESPONDENCE

Autograph Hunters and Photograph Collectors After Him all the Time—The Picture of the "Moon Faced Czar" Again on the Mail.

Mr. McKinley will leave on Monday for Cleveland, where he will be the guest of Mark Hanna for three or four days. He will attend the centennial celebration, and deliver a very brief address as honorary president of the centennial commission. This afternoon Mr. McKinley received Miss Estelle Reel, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Miss Minnie Kihlo, of Massillon, who is entertaining Miss Reel. The latter is superintendent of public instruction for the state of Wyoming, where women vote as well as men. Miss Reel is one of the most influential citizens in her state, and her influence which Mr. McKinley will obtain, will be of great assistance to him.

The campaign has now continued thirty-one days, and Mr. McKinley has delivered twenty-six speeches, both great and small. The most of these have been delivered without notes or preparation. Thus far he has only read three of his addresses. One was in reply to the citizens of Canton, who assembled within an hour of his nomination to congratulate him. The second was his speech to the committee that came to notify him of his nomination, and the third was in response to the Foraker club in which he advanced the currency question before that of the tariff. Whether he reads or delivers his speeches he has a stenographic report taken. The notes are immediately transcribed and the manuscripts carefully read. It is the report of the speech as actually delivered that is sent out to the country. Very few changes are ever required. Mr. McKinley's construction is almost invariably correct, so the alterations are generally emendations or additions. When the corrected proof is ready it is given to the two press associations. One of the press associations sends matter direct from the McKinley house, and the other has a leased wire terminating down town.

There are a great many Munchausen-like stories being told about the volume of Mr. McKinley's mail. He does receive an immense number of letters and they come in floods just after his nomination. How many there were nobody knows. When the figures reached 3,000 the clerks became tired of counting them. Now the tide is receding and the office work goes on with the system of any well regulated business institution. The congratulatory epistle season is over, and now aside from the correspondence of those who really have something personal or political to write about, the burden of matter comes from people who have something on their minds and want to tell the Major about it. Such of these letters as require acknowledgement receive brief and courteous response. The autograph hunters are now very numerous. Formerly Mr. McKinley had these requests for autographs saved until they reached a hundred or so and he would then sign a bunch of cards, and cause a hundred hearts to rejoice. At present he is too busy to meet these demands, and while he would like to gratify them he simply can not.

Some of his correspondents are thoughtful enough to enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope, but by far a greater number think he has nothing to do but to spend money on postage stamps for their personal edification. Another large class of favor-seekers are those who ask for his photographs. While he was governor he attempted to supply this demand also, but the practice has been abandoned because of its expensiveness. Such photographs as he would be willing to send out himself cost in the neighborhood of 50 cents each, and if the people who appeal for them would only stop to consider that they might as well ask him for a half dollar, and remember that hundreds of other people are making such requests they would readily excuse him.

The luminous and moon faced countenance of Thomas B. Reed again glances down upon those who sit in the McKinley library from the place of honor on the mantel piece. When Mr. McKinley returned from Columbus, the picture was placed where it now is, but for some reason or other it disappeared a little while after the newspapers began to make paragraphs about the circumstance. Since the nomination it has come forth again, but whether the history of its disappearance is accidental or the result of design will never be known. The simple incidents start the story, however, that when Mr. McKinley is elected President, he will invite the brainy man from Maine to become his secretary of state, and those who seem to be the best and closest friends of the Major, all declare that as President he will surround himself with a cabinet composed exclusively of the strong and brilliant minds of his party and that he will undertake no experiments with new and unheard of men.

Wild West Men Improving.

Dr. Dimon visited the victims of the Ft. Wayne bridge accident at the Aultman hospital in Canton this morning. He reports improvement in all cases except that of Antonio Grancioso. The latter's condition is most serious and his recovery is doubtful as the internal injuries he sustained were so severe. Domenico Flocco whose chest was crushed, will be able to leave the hospital in several days.

HE SAYS IT MUST STOP.

Mr. Hatchford Objects to Store Orders for Coal Mining.

State President Hatchford, of the United Mine Workers', will take immediate steps toward effecting an enforcement of contracts, entered into at a joint meeting of miners and operators, by the operators in the various districts of Ohio. "In many instances," said he, "they have wholly ignored agreements, and especially the one prohibiting the issue of store orders. I will demand the operators to treat us as an organization and to live up to their contracts. In case they do not obey we will cease to consider their organization and trouble will speedily result." President Hatchford is now thoroughly aroused and will resort to every effort to bring about a speedy and amicable settlement of these differences, but is prepared to fight if necessary. Store orders have been issued though not in this vicinity, and are now being given to employees in numerous districts in payment for labor, and the practice must cease.

THE AULTMAN HOSPITAL

A Splendid Benefaction Not Appreciated.

ITS DOORS TO BE CLOSED.

Failure of the Canton People to Contribute to Its Support the Trouble—A Canton Concern Makes an Assignment—Court House News Notes.

CANTON, July 18.—The magnificent memorial hospital presented to the people of Canton by Mrs. Geo. D. Harter and Mrs. C. Aultman, is to be closed, because the trustees have been unable to raise enough money to maintain it and an indebtedness of about \$3,000 has already been contracted. The closing of the hospital will be a public misfortune. The very great generosity of the donors ought to be appreciated by the beneficiaries sufficiently to make it easily possible to obtain the funds for the proper running of it. The trustees hope that the city council may come to the rescue with a tender of money, but otherwise they will adhere to their determination to close its doors.

CONVIVIALITY AT THE LAKE.

Messrs. Julius Whiting, Fred Hartzell, Ralph Ambler, R. H. Bulley, C. A. Daugherty, H. L. Kuhns and Gordon M. Mather entertained a party of Worcester friends at the Meyer's lake Casino last night, their guests including Congressman McClure, Durbin Metz, John McSweeney, Walter Mullins and Harry McDonald. Everybody made speeches, Congressman McClure, a Republican, being eloquent for silver, and John McSweeney, a Democrat, equally so for gold. The dinner continued until a very late hour, and during its progress the Black Skull dancing club held forth on the other side of the lake.

SUPPLY COMPANY ASSIGNS.

The Office Furniture and Supply Company, of Canton, assigned on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock to Charles A. Thurston. The assets are estimated at \$12,000, and the liabilities at \$10,000. The assignment was prompted by an action begun in court Friday afternoon by R. W. Conklin, a stockholder. He petitioned for the appointment of a receiver and finally a dissolution of the corporation. Unprofitable transactions are the cause.

PROBATE COURT NOTES.

The will of Jacob Brankle, of Canton, has been filed for probate.

In the estate of David Clark, of Massillon, appraisal of real estate in Summit county has been filed and approved and a petition to sell real estate has been filed.

The administrator of Harriet Clouser's estate in Plain township has filed a final account.

Public sale of real estate has been ordered in the assignment of John L. Palmer, of Marlboro township.

WANTS \$10,000 DAMAGES.

The Administrator of Wm. A. Robertson Sues the City of Canton.

CANTON, July 17.—A petition was filed in court this morning by Lawyers Clark, Ambler & Clark, in which John L. Robertson, administrator of the estate of Wm. A. Robertson, brings suit against the city of Canton to recover damages in the sum of \$10,000. It is alleged that through negligence on the part of the city a retaining wall erected in Pennsylvania avenue at the edge of Nimishillen was neither guarded by a rail nor barrier of any kind to prevent citizens from falling over. Not familiar with the locality William Robertson fell over the embankment, receiving injuries which resulted in his death.

IN PROBATE COURT.

The trustees in the estate of H. Elizabeth Coppock, of Canton, have filed a final account.

In the estate of David Clark, late of Massillon, a motion to set aside allowance to the widow for a year's support has been filed and notice ordered.

Appraisement of property has been ordered in the estate of Richard Donald, of Lawrence township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Louis Erisey and Marietta Barnhart, of Alliance; Alfred J. Sykes, jr., and Mae E. Grandy and Emmet Nichols and Alice Metzger, of Canton.

Receiver Appointed.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 18.—[By Associated Press.]—A receiver was appointed today for the Middletown Car Works at Middletown, one of the largest industries in Dauphin county.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 North Erie St., Massillon, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1893.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1897.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

Long Distance Telephone No. 60.
Farmer's Telephone No. 60.

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1896.

THE INDEPENDENT sent a telegram to Mr. William J. Bryan, yesterday, asking whether he had in truth challenged Mr. McKinley to engage in debate or intended to do so. He answered: "No. Plans for campaign not yet arranged."

Bishop J. M. Thoburn, missionary bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church to India, is a thoroughly informed man on all questions pertaining to monetary affairs in that far off land, having spent thirty-seven years in that field of labor as pastor, presiding elder, editor, and, since 1888, bishop. Each year he handles large sums of money, collected in this country and appropriated to missionary work in India and Malaysia. The bishop is a native of Ohio, and is recognized as the foremost missionary among all the Protestant churches of India. He is represented as having said through a recent number of the New York Independent: "They have the silver basis in India, have had it for centuries, and it has had a fair trial. It would ruin this country and bankrupt everybody. The foundation of business is stability, and with a silver standard you can never have it. In Calcutta I can buy this suit of clothes for \$40 today, and perhaps for \$20 tomorrow, and the next day it will be \$50. You can never tell from the number of dollars you own what you are worth. The country is at the mercy of the money changers and speculators. The idea of going to a silver standard from a gold one is too ridiculous for serious consideration. I have seen enough of this in India."

ALLEN COOK TO THE FRONT.

Next to our own Coxey, the most solemn political humbug in these parts is Allen Cook, the Canton Populist. If any sound money Democrat hesitates about leaving his party, because of a sentimental attachment to the name, he has only to read Mr. Cook's statement to see that his party is now regarded as thoroughly Populist. Thus said the long and hard talker of the Nimishillen: "I believe and hope the Populist convention at St. Louis on the 22d instant, will again nominate him. He believes in the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of any nation on earth; he believes in an income tax; he favors the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people; he believes the government should run the railroads instead of the railroads running the government; he is opposed to the present infamous national banking system; he does not believe that a nation's credit is improved or upheld by plunging it deeper into debt, and hence he is opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace. These are all Populist principles and the man who believes in all of them I consider a very good Populist. "The shibboleth will be, 'Wall street against the people. The British gold standard against the American financial policy. More money and less misery.' If this fusion is made, a new declaration of independence will be adopted, party lines will be wiped out of existence, the spirit of '76 will again fire the hearts of the great common people, and the British and their Wall street allies will be triumphantly defeated at the hands of the patriots of America."

Mr. Cook talks in seven whoops and nineteen exclamation points. How do old time Democrats enjoy the ring of this sort of thing.

IT IS A PERSONAL PROPOSITION

THE INDEPENDENT said the other day that the approximate amount of gold coin in the United States in 1894 was \$661,000,000. This is considerably more than we now have for the reason that we have been buying more than we have been selling, and our country's expenses have been greater than its revenues. The world's balances are paid in gold, and hence we have lost some of our coin. Should this condition prevail under free silver coinage, we would still have to pay our balances in gold, which is the standard money of the world, or else furnish our silver dollars at their bullion value, measured in gold, which, at the present time, is one-half of its coined value. On October 1st, 1895, we had \$469,884,082 in gold in circulation, and we have today something less than one hundred millions in the treasury gold reserve. Now if we should go to a silver basis this gold would immediately become worth about 2 to 1 of silver, and very naturally the holder of gold dollars would decline to settle obligations already incurred in gold with silver a legal tender for all debts, public and private. This is what is meant by sending gold to a premium. The great creditor class in this country are the depositors in savings banks. The banking institutions owed them, in 1895, \$1,810,597,023. Should they wait for free coinage to come upon us, they would take out their deposits in silver dollars and obtain just about half as much in purchasing power as they now possess. Should they conclude to draw out their money before that time and convert it into gold or other property not likely to depreciate, it would deprive the country of the use of that immense capital, causing corresponding misery. Take Massillon for

example. There is on deposit in the banking institutions and building associations of the town about \$1,500,000. Imagine the impoverishment of the wage earners and farmers, who have furnished the greater portion of that money, if obliged to take it out in 50 cent dollars. On the other hand, picture the assignments and worse that would result in this, our home city, should \$1,500,000 be withdrawn from circulation. These are the problems that confront us in connection with the free coinage proposition. They affect every person's personal interest.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The New York Commercial Bulletin, a very conservative sort of newspaper and devoted to business interests rather than the general news field, has studied political conditions with some care, and as a consequence has made up several tables of electoral votes, as it thinks they may be cast next November. The Commercial Bulletin, like all the New York papers, is extremely anxious that the McKinley sound money platform shall win, yet in its estimate has been much more liberal to Mr. Bryan than circumstances require. After deducting all the certainly Democratic, the possibly Democratic, and the doubtful states from its list, it makes up a table of sure Republican states as follows:

Connecticut.....	6	Iowa.....	13
Illinois.....	24	Maine.....	6
Kansas.....	10	Massachusetts.....	15
Kentucky.....	8	New Hampshire.....	15
Minnesota.....	9	New York.....	36
New Jersey.....	10	Ohio.....	23
North Dakota.....	3	Rhode Island.....	4
Pennsylvania.....	22	Vermont.....	4
South Dakota.....	4	Wisconsin.....	12
Delaware.....	3		

Total..... 226
This gives McKinley a total of 226 votes out of 447 giving him a majority of five and assuring his election, so that from the least favorable point of view, the victory of the Republican ticket is as good as guaranteed. Now the Southern states which Mr. Bryan will get have been grouped together in this way.

Alabama.....	11	Arkansas.....	8
Florida.....	11	Georgia.....	13
Kentucky.....	8	Louisiana.....	13
Mississippi.....	9	Missouri.....	17
North Carolina.....	11	South Carolina.....	9
Tennessee.....	12	Texas.....	15
Virginia.....	12	West Virginia.....	6

Total..... 135
Here he has 148 votes, Maryland and Delaware not included, as it is generally conceded that they will be in the sound money column. Kentucky is given to Mr. Bryan, although Governor Bradley was elected by a plurality of 9,000 in a campaign fought on the money question, and the Republican forces in that state are strengthened by Mr. Watterson and his paper, and many other Democratic newspapers. West Virginia, too, is debatable territory, and it has gone Republican in one or two elections, and has no reason for changing its mind this year. Careful politicians in Louisiana say that McKinley may carry that sugar producing state, and H. Clay Evans has told us that Tennessee's ten electoral votes will be counted for McKinley. On the whole, therefore, Mr. Bryan's grip on the states named is very feeble and his 148 votes in the South may be diminished by 39 and possibly by 56 should Missouri think well of the Republican programme. Next in order comes the silver states which the Bryan people regard as so certainly theirs as to be not worth speculating about. Their voting power is as follows:

Colorado.....	4	Idaho.....	3
Montana.....	3	Nevada.....	3
Utah.....	3	Wyoming.....	3

Total..... 16
But, then, Wyoming contains many gold influences, Utah is very shaky on the silver question and Colorado which contains the greatest gold camp on earth, may after all think better of it and conclude to remain with the Republican states where it belongs. Add these 10 electoral votes to the 56 previously classified by THE INDEPENDENT as doubtful and we have 66 and, then, drop down to the Pacific Coast states, said by the Commercial Bulletin to be doubtful. The coast states line up in this manner:

California.....	9	Washington.....	4
Oregon.....	4		

Total..... 17
In order to be more than fair we will concede Washington to Mr. Bryan but most strenuously object to the Commercial Bulletin plan of giving California and Oregon to him without question. Those two states have 13 votes and the chances are decidedly in favor of their being cast for McKinley, and their 13 votes added to 66 gives a total of 79.
Then in addition to the states named we have Nebraska, Michigan and Indiana, with their thirty-seven votes, which have not entered into the foregoing calculation, and which the Democrats contend must be fought for, making a grand total of 116 electoral votes, every one of which the Democrats must obtain in order to succeed, and every one in reasonable doubt. The Republicans are not compelled to secure any of these 116 votes in order to elect McKinley, and it is preposterous to suppose that they will not obtain a very large number of them to add to his majority of five which he is as certain to have as anything can be in politics.

Splendid Opportunities
For home-seekers and others desirous of changing their locations are offered in the great states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska. Fertile and productive land is for sale on the most reasonable terms, and there are many openings for all classes of business men, particularly farmers and dairymen. Those interested will be furnished full information, free of charge, upon application to W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Now is the time to subscribe.

ATTIRE FOR AUTUMN.

VICUNAS, CHEVIOTS AND CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS WILL BE WORN.

Even the Fall Hats Are Now on View, and They Are Ugly in Shape—Demand For Outing Suits—Pretty Model Suits and Their Trimming.

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, July 13.—Among all the textiles there is none more beautiful or useful than the vicuna. It is soft and pliable, and also very durable, and its dull fibers blend so harmoniously with other wools to make broadcloths or figures. Vicuna is to be one of the leading fabrics the coming fall and winter. One of the most desirable of the new weaves is where the body of the stuff is of solid vicuna and the figure is wrought in bright black mohair, either in tufted figure or overthrown weave. There is no swivel weave in this. The vicuna



HATS FOR EARLY FALL.

for late fall and winter is unusually heavy and thick and has small figures dashed closely over the surface. The contrast between the soft, velvety black of the vicuna and the silky luster of the mohair is very great, more than one would think possible to achieve simply with two jet black threads.

Camel's hair cloths with figures of every imaginable kind will be among the finest black dress goods for autumn. Nearly all have raised figures, many of them in the bourette weaves. Some have hairy dots and figures, and the general appearance of all the wools for the coming season will be shaggy and rough. It would be impossible to give a detailed description of the different designs and patterns or even of the different effects wrought out by the admixture of wools and silks, Australian wool and bright mohair and camel's hair and alpaca, but it must be admitted that they surpass anything I have ever seen before in point of artistic beauty and variety.

The fall hats are now coming in fast, and these for midseason, or late summer, are already on view. The fall hats are for the most part very ugly in shape, though the clever milliner has found some way to disguise their ugliness in a measure by artistic trimming. There is a new felt, white or light gray or cream, with sewing silk stitching put around in a way to resemble straw braid. These hats are flat and the brim exactly round. No trimming is put on them except a band of ribbon or folded velvet. It requires a very pretty, young face to dare one of these. Another very trying shape has the brim turned down all around, so that in form it resembles an oatmeal dish as much as anything. A drapery of plain ribbon or silk makes this complete. The straw felt and braided felt English walking hat will be offered for public approval. These have very little trimming, but they are generally becoming. Some have a panache of quills and other feathers, but the plain band and bow are the most suitable. There are numbers of turbans of all shapes as regards crowns, and these are certainly the prettiest of all the hats offered for fall. One with a sharp point in the brim down over the forehead is very becoming. The fancy for quilling ribbon on the crowns of hats and bonnets will doubtless extend to fall.

Outing suits are just at present in greater demand than any other article. There were two very neat and pretty model suits shown today. One is a faint whitish green mohair, made with a plain skirt. The waist was French shape, but closed down under the left arm from a slash on the bust. This was trimmed with pearl buttons and silver soutache. The belt was of white kid, and the stock of green silk a shade or so



OUTING SUITS.

darker than the dress. The other was light biscuit serge, with rows of soutache of the same shade. The ripple jacket had one row all around the jacket and rolling collar. The vest was of white faille, with a stitched band and white pearl buttons. These buttons are made to resemble the pearl jewels, and they have holes through the back, so that they are sewed to the material invisibly, and they look like real pearls strung on.

OLIVE HARPER.

Where the Money Is.

The amount of money held by the various London banks is not far short of \$250,000,000.

PENNSYLVANIANS BOLT.

Some Democrats May Work With the Republicans.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—A number of the leading Democrats of this city and adjoining counties who are opposed to the nomination of Bryan and Sewall and the adoption of the Chicago platform have met in the Bullitt building, and after considerable discussion adopted resolutions bolting the Chicago nominees and platform.

Mr. Singler, who had consulted with a number of prominent Republicans, proposed a deal, which will likely be adopted, whereby those of the Democratic party favoring a gold standard could vote for the Republican nominee and at the same time insure added support for the state ticket. This was to be accomplished by having the Democrats in Democratic districts give their votes for the Republican electors and in exchange the Republicans should aid all in their power the election of Democratic congressmen, state senators and members of the legislature.

Bicycle Works Burned.

LONDON, July 18.—The Humber Bicycle works at Coventry have burned. There were 4,000 unfinished bicycles in the factory, all of which were destroyed. The total loss by the fire is £80,000.

The Engineer Killed.

LONDON, Ont., July 18.—The Wabash express, on the Grand Trunk, has collided with a freight train at Thomasville, Ont. Engineer William Booth of this city was instantly killed.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Will cure the worst forms of female complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb, and consequent spinal weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the change of life.

Every time it will cure Backache. It has cured more cases of leucorrhoea by removing the cause, than any remedy the world has ever known; it is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is of great value for local application.

WHERE PEARL BRYAN DIED.

A Young Ohio Woman Found Drugged and Unconscious.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Bertha Martin, a blonde young woman of Zanesville, O., has been found by a Fort Thomas soldier lying unconscious on the ground on J. B. Locke's farm, within a few feet of the spot where the beheaded body of Pearl Bryan was left by her murderers.

She said she was stopping at the Indiana House. She went out to Fort Thomas with a man whose name she refused to give. They went to a saloon. The last thing she could remember was being in the saloon. She is positive that she was drugged.

Terrible Result of Jealousy.

BUTTE, Mont., July 18.—Mrs. Rose Heimback, wife of Ed Heimback of Meaderville, became jealous of the attentions her husband paid Mrs. Thomas Snelling. In company with her sister, Mrs. Haskins, she went to the Snelling home and threw a pint of sulphuric acid on her. Mrs. Snelling is terribly burned from head to foot and will die. Mrs. Heimback and her sister are under arrest. The latter is a raving maniac.

McKINLEY'S INTENDED TRIP.

He Expects to Go to Cleveland on Monday.

CANTON, O., July 18.—Major and Mrs. McKinley will leave for Cleveland next Monday, where they will be the guests of Hon. M. A. Hanna. Major McKinley will make a short talk on the opening of the Cleveland centennial ceremonies, he having been made honorary president of the centennial commission while governor of Ohio. This will be the first time he has left town since his nomination at St. Louis, and except for the fact that Cleveland is but 60 miles away, it is doubtful if he would even have consented to go there.

He has been much interested in this centennial celebration of this neighboring city, and will probably remain there two or three days, the centennial exercises continuing four days.

Faulkner Will Not Bolt.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Senator Faulkner, the chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, says that while he does not favor the platform, he will support the Chicago nominees.

BICYCLES at a Sacrifice

I am offering at Private Sale the stock of Bicycles of the Dexter Wagon Co. These wheels are all of well-known makes and established reputation.

\$100.00 Wheels at \$50 00
85.00 Wheels at 38.50
75.00 Wheels at 34.50

Call early, as the stock is being closed out rapidly.

J. A. WANN, Receiver.

Odd Fellows Temple.

CANTON, O.

WARTHORST & Co. QUARRY.

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For Ten Days Only.

All sizes, styles and prices. Collected from every part of the world.

AT BAHNEY'S,
20 East Main St.

POPULISTS AND SILVER PARTY.

Two Conventions to Be Held at St. Louis.

OF SIMILAR PRINCIPLES.

There May Be Much Done in the Way of Fusion.

Will They Indorse the Democratic Nominee or Name an Independent Ticket? Much Depends on Their Decision—It Will Be the First Gathering of the Silver Party and the Second Convention of the Populists—How the People's Party Originated and the Power It Wields.

St. Louis, July 16.—Two national political conventions will be held in this city next week. One will be held in the convention auditorium where McKinley was nominated last month, the other in the Exposition building. It is expected confidently by the Populists that their friends the silverites will come over into their yard and play before the first day's session is over. Whatever is done in the direction of fusion, there is little doubt the two gatherings will indorse the same man for the presidency.

Will they indorse the nominee of the Democratic convention? That is the important question on which may depend the result of the election in November. On it may hang the possibility that this country will go to a policy which means the free and unlimited coinage of silver independent of the other nations of the world.

The gathering of the Populists and silver men at the Chicago convention last week and the missionary work they did there are evidence of the importance they attach to the determination of this question. Their dearest wish is the resumption of free silver coinage. To bring this about they were anxious that the Democrats should nominate Mr. Teller, because they could indorse him without giving up their party organization. Mr. Teller belongs to no party just now. He flops by himself.

The anxiety of the Populists to have a candidate not identified with the Democratic party was due to the fact that the People's Party supports some principles which are not recognized by the Democrats, and while these are less important than silver coinage in the eyes of the majority of the Populists, they are important enough to keep the People's Party together even if the coinage question was disposed of. To indorse a Democrat for the presidency, a great many Populists think, would be to abandon those principles, to give up their hopes of electing state tickets in the south and west, and to disorganize thoroughly a party which has become a controlling element in some states and in a great many congressional districts. After combining the interests of all the smaller organizations of farmers and laborers into one united political party and polling for the presidential candidate of that party 1,025,187 votes, the Populists are afraid of sacrificing the results of their hard work.



JAMES B. WEAVER.

falling into the hands of the Democratic party and losing their identity if they indorse a Democratic candidate for the presidency.

Sketch of the People's Party.

The People's Party was organized at Cincinnati May 19, 1891, at a national union conference of all political organizations representing the farmer, the laborer and the mechanic. From these—chiefly the Farmers' Alliances—the new party was formed.

The Farmers' Alliances go back to the formation of a little protective organization in Lampasas county, Tex. This Lampasas County Alliance was formed for the protection of the farmers against land and cattle thieves. It agitated the "no fence" law and other issues, and the "man with a hoe" found that collectively his people could wield political power. This encouraged the formation of other local Alliances in Texas, and these, in 1886, were organized into a State Alliance. This Alliance met and announced a platform which included a declaration for "the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government, in a strictly non-partisan spirit."

Before the organization of the State Alliance of Texas farmers, the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry had begun to take an active interest in legislative matters at Washington. It was the first secret order to admit men and women on terms of equality. In 1870 it had 90 granges. In 1876 there were 19,000. These maintained the headquarters of their national association at Washington, and its officers exercised some influence on legislation through granger members of congress. The National Grange never tried to influence elections, and its career as a political factor was short. It is now almost solely a social and beneficial organization. But its members are almost all members of the People's Party, and their association in the grange made it easier for them to get together and organize for political purposes when the occasion arose.

Following the organization of the Lampasas County Alliance in Texas and no doubt influenced by it, the farmers of Arkansas got together in a schoolhouse in western Arkansas and organized the National Agricultural Wheel, and the farmers of Louisiana met and formed the Farmers' union.

After the organization of the Texas State Alliance the farmers of Louisiana and Texas consulted and called a meeting in Waco, where they formed in 1887 the National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative union. A year later the Alliance and

the Wheel sent delegates to a convention at Meridian, Miss., where the two organizations were united as the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America. In December, 1889, a national convention was called at St. Louis, and there the name of the organization was changed again. It became the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union.

In all this time the members of the farmers' organizations had been nominating local tickets and taking part in state elections, and they had shown a constantly increasing strength. But they had attracted comparatively little attention outside a few southern states until a national convention of the new party was held at Ocala, Fla., in 1890. At this convention was adopted a platform which attracted the attention of the whole country and which became the subject of lively controversy. The farmers themselves were not a unit in supporting it, and the dispute over it went on in their own ranks as well as elsewhere.

The Ocala platform demanded the abolition of national banks, the establishment



H. E. TAUBENECK.

of subtreasuries to lend money on farm products and land at 2 per cent or less, the increase of the national circulating medium to \$50 per capita, laws against trading in "futures" in agricultural products, the free and unlimited coinage of silver, laws against the alien ownership of land, the resumption by congress of all lands granted to railroads except those used by the roads, the reduction of the tariff, an income tax, the national control of railroads and telegraphs or government ownership of them and the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

The first fruit of these resolutions was the introduction in congress of the famous warehouse scheme. Vance of North Carolina introduced it in the senate and Pickens of South Dakota in the house. The bill provided for the appropriation of \$50,000,000 to build warehouses for the storage of cotton, wheat, corn, oats and tobacco and for the issue of treasury notes to 80 per cent of the value of such products, bearing interest at 1 per cent.

Gaining Strength.

The late Senator Stanford also introduced a bill for the issue of treasury certificates based on land. It was considered remarkable, coming from a man who had been identified so long with the interests of capital. It was thought by many to be a bid for the support of the new party for the presidency, and it actually gave the California senator one vote in the national convention of that party four years ago.

There was a landslide in some of the agricultural states in the campaign of 1890. To the amazement of the old parties, the Farmers' Alliance elected 2 members of the United States senate and 14 members of the house of representatives. These were Senator Poffler of Kansas and Senator Kyle of South Dakota and Representatives Moses, Livingstone and Everett of Georgia, Clover, Otis, Baker, Davis and Simpson of Kansas, Halvorsen of Minnesota, Kyle and Beman of Mississippi, McKeighan and Ken of Nebraska, and Shell of South Carolina.

This representation in the national legislature gave the Farmers' Alliance more strength and greater influence. It was recognized from that time as a serious factor in the political situation in Kansas and Nebraska and throughout the south. As a matter of fact, it has lost some of its following in the south, but it has gained strength in the north, and it has obtained a hold in every state in the Union.

A mere alliance of farmers, though, promised nothing outside agricultural communities. So a convention was called at Cincinnati May 19, 1891, and there the representatives of all the smaller organizations composed of mechanics and laborers got together and united with the alliance to form the People's Party. The meeting indorsed the Ocala platform and appointed a national committee with representatives in each state to take up the work of organizing and preparing for the campaign for the presidency in 1892.

The first national convention of the People's Party for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the presidency was held at Omaha July 2, 1892. It had been called to meet on that day, so that the candidate could be named on the 4th of July. There was much more interest in the action of the convention than there had been in the work of any other third party convention since the telegraph made communication easy. There was grave fear that the Populists would name some candidate among the disaffected members of the other parties, and that the vote its candidate would receive would throw the election of a president into the house of representatives.

In fact, overtures were made to General Walter Q. Gresham, then classed a Republican, afterward a member of President Cleveland's cabinet until his death. General Gresham was known to feel very bitter about the nomination of President Harrison, who was his personal enemy, and he had expressed on many occasions of sympathy with some of the principles of the Populists. But General Gresham refused to become the Populist standard bearer, and so an original Farmers' Alliance man and a one time Greenbacker of prominence, General J. B. Weaver of Iowa, was named. Mr. Weaver received 995 votes in the convention on the first ballot to 285 cast for Senator Kyle of South Dakota, 1 for Mann Paige of Virginia, 1 for Senator Stanford of California and 1 for a Mr. Norton.

For the vice presidency James G. Field of Virginia received 733 votes and Benjamin S. Terrell of Texas 654. So Weaver and Field were put in the fight as the representatives of the new party.

In the election Mr. Cleveland received a popular vote numbering 5,551,143; Mr. Harrison's vote was 5,178,581; Mr. Weaver's was 1,025,187; Mr. Bidwell, the Prohibition candidate, received 271,650 votes. Weaver and Field had 23 votes in the electoral college, not enough to throw the election into the house.

In this election Colorado went Populist by 13,326, the Democrats having fused

with the Populists. In Idaho and Kansas the Democrats did not fuse with the Populists, but they voted for the Populist electors, giving the Populist ticket 1,335 majority in Kansas and 1,631 in Idaho. In Nevada, against the candidates of both Republicans and Democratic parties, the Populist ticket won by 3,050 votes. In Louisiana there were five Harrison and three Weaver electors on the ticket, and the Weaver men ran ahead of their associates, but the Democrats won.

The Populist Vote.

New York in this contest gave Weaver only 16,429 votes against 1,264,213 for Harrison and Cleveland. In New Jersey the Populist vote was only 969; in Vermont it was 42 and in Delaware 12. But in no states in the Union were the Populists without support, and they had made a showing which gave them encouragement to persist in their work of organization and enrollment. The result of this work is seen in the result of the elections in the states and territories given below which, with the exception of the Iowa and Virginia elections held in 1893, were held in 1894:

	Populist vote.	Total vote.
Alabama (governor).....	83,383	194,148
Arizona (delegate).....	3,006	13,427
Arkansas (governor).....	24,541	125,436
California (governor).....	51,304	284,547
Colorado (governor).....	71,188	175,028
Connecticut (governor).....	1,540	154,113
Georgia (governor).....	196,888	517,037
Idaho (governor).....	7,112	154,113
Illinois (state treasurer).....	19,475	255,133
Indiana (secretary of state).....	29,388	562,682
Iowa (governor).....	28,511	415,370
Kansas (governor).....	118,329	250,331
Maine (governor).....	5,321	108,271
Massachusetts (governor).....	9,037	338,354
Michigan (governor).....	30,012	416,988
Minnesota (governor).....	6,979	286,355
Missouri (sup. court judge).....	42,468	503,322
Montana (congressman).....	15,401	48,352
Nebraska (governor).....	49,815	204,016
Nevada (governor).....	710	10,508
New Hampshire (governor).....	832	83,056
New Mexico (delegate).....	1,535	35,329
New York (governor).....	11,049	1,275,088
North Carolina (chief justice).....	114,344	275,957
North Dakota (governor).....	6,738	35,047
Ohio (secretary of state).....	49,435	763,718
Oklahoma (delegate).....	15,098	48,445
Oregon (governor).....	24,638	87,265
Pennsylvania (governor).....	19,464	653,017
Rhode Island (governor).....	815	54,053
South Dakota (governor).....	26,568	76,727
Tennessee (governor).....	23,092	232,575
Texas (governor).....	152,731	422,716
Virginia (governor).....	740	58,015
Vermont (governor).....	31,329	216,111
Washington (congressman).....	4,083	73,457
Wisconsin (governor).....	25,613	375,611
Wyoming (governor).....	2,176	19,290

*Republican fusion. *No Republican candidate. †Elected as a Democrat and Populist. ‡Elected as a Republican and Populist. §Elected against Republican, Populist and Democrat.

The platform adopted by the Populist convention of four years ago repeated most of the provisions of the Ocala platform. It demanded the free coinage of silver and gold at 16 to 1; that the circulating medium be increased to \$50 per capita; a graduated income tax; limitation of state and national revenues to the necessary expenses of the government economically administered; the establishment of postal savings banks; government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines; reclamation of all land held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all land held by aliens.

In addition to the resolutions embodying these principles, the convention adopted a long series of resolutions, which were said expressly not to be a part of the platform. In these were contained indorsements of the Australian ballot, the application of the revenue from the income tax to the reduction of the burden of taxation resting on the domestic industries of the country; fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors; better immigration laws; the eight hour law, with a penalty clause attached; the abolition of the Pinkerton detective system; the initiative and referendum legislative system; the limitation of the presidency to one term and election of senators by direct vote of the people, and finally the resolutions opposed subsidies of any kind.

It will be seen that the People's Party was the first to indorse the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. For this reason the Populists asked the Democrats at Chicago to consider their wishes in the selection of a candidate last week.

Since the election of 1890 the Populists have gained strength in congress, partly through success in elections and partly through accessions from the older parties. Marion Butler has been elected to the senate from North Carolina and William V. Allen from Nebraska. Senators Jones and Stewart of Nevada have broken away from the Republican party, though they claim merely to be independents and silver men. And now four other senators, walking out of the convention of the Republican party last month, have allied themselves with the independent movement in which the People's Party is the chief factor. Some of these men will attend the Populist convention. Others will be here to attend the convention of the Silver party.

The Silver Party.

The Silver party, which has been called to meet in St. Louis on the same date as the Populist convention, July 23, is as yet without form and substance. It exists only in the hopes and plans of the friends of silver in all parts of the country. Its organization was recommended by the free silver propagandists before it was thought the Democratic party would commit itself



WILLIAM A. PEFFER.

to a free silver resolution. Word was sent to the friends of silver everywhere to send delegates to St. Louis to form a Silver party independent of all other political organizations. Delegates have been chosen from all the states, some of them in convention and some in conference. These delegates meet under chaotic conditions. No precise rules can be observed in the preliminary meeting of a new party. But undoubtedly committees on credentials, resolutions, permanent organization and order of business will be appointed, and as far as possible the usual routine of a national conven-

tion will be observed. There would have been no doubt of the nomination of the convention if the Democratic party had not declared for free silver. The "logical" candidate of the silver men is Mr. Teller of Colorado, and many of the delegates still believe he will be named by the convention. Others think the Democratic nominee may be indorsed.

Dr. J. J. Mott will call the silver convention to order. The Populist convention will be called to order by H. E. Taubeneck of Illinois, the chairman of the national committee. It will follow the usual procedure of national political conventions. Committees will be appointed on the first day, and on the second a permanent organization will be formed, rules will be adopted and the other business of organization will be completed. Probably the platform will be adopted on that day. But the candidate will not be nominated until the silver convention has acted and asked for a conference. At least that is the general expectation of the delegates. If the silver men indorse the Democratic nominee, the Populists will consider the question of doing likewise, and so uniting the silver forces against the Republican party.

If the silver men nominate Teller, there is little doubt the Populists will indorse that action, though there is some opposition to this plan from Mr. Peffer and others, who hold that Mr. Teller agrees with the Populists in only two principles—the free coinage of silver and the levying of an income tax. Many of the Populists expect the silver men to come into camp immediately after they have named a candidate. But the representatives of the silverites say an independent party will be formed, and that while it may work in harmony with the Populists and possibly with the Democrats in the coming campaign it will preserve its independent identity.

One plan which will be considered in both these conventions is known as the Breidenthal plan. It is to nominate fusion electors in the west and south on the Pop-



WILLIAM M. STEWART.

ulist, Silver and Democratic tickets, these electors to vote for whom they please in the electoral college.

No preparations have been made by the citizens of St. Louis for the entertainment of the delegates to the two conventions except to prepare the halls in which they will meet and to decorate some buildings. The convention is not expected to be as lively as the Republican convention in June. Still, the silver men say there will be 30,000 visitors in St. Louis next week.

JAMES R. SANDERSON.

Clay as a Poker Player.

Daniel Webster was not only great as a lawyer and statesman, but great also as a poker player. So was Henry Clay. Of course this was in the early days when poker was still in the rough. Even in this crude state it appealed to Clay's gambling instincts. He played for the excitement, however, and not for the gain, and used to lose a large part of his congressional salary at cards. He was calm under defeat. Only once was he known to lose his temper, and then the circumstances justified him. At some western hotel a professional gambler had introduced himself into the game. For some time he cheated without discovery. At last he lay down three aces when Clay had two in his hand. Clay's anger is described as something terrible. He slowly drew himself out of his seat and rose to his full height. He drew his pistol, and the man made for the door. Clay did not follow him, but expressed his indignation by walking around to his chair and shooting a hole through its center.

Clay knew how to preserve his poise under embarrassing circumstances. He sat down one Saturday to a game of poker and never got up until it was time to go to church. With the cards hastily stuffed into his pocket he appeared among the worshippers. After the service, while talking to the rector, he put his hand into his pocket and pulled out a pack of cards along with his handkerchief. They fluttered to the ground. Clay, nothing abashed, picked them up and restored them to his pocket, quietly remarking that they must have been placed there as a joke.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mother of Pearl Work.

Beautiful art work in carved and inlaid mother of pearl has long been produced in China and Japan. Some idea of the extent of its European use in the arts and manufactures may be had from the fact that 8,000 people are engaged in working mother of pearl in Austria and half that number in France, while the value of the annual import into England is nearly \$1,500,000. In the Philippine islands windows are made of mother of pearl, and James Anthony Froude, in his volume of voyaging in Oceania, describes frightful Maori idols with slips of mother of pearl glittering in their eye sockets, while in Kashmir it is the custom to inlay the inscriptions in tombstones with the same exquisite substance. To cap the climax of curious uses of the lustrous sacre, it is said that large quantities of seed pearls are imported into China to be calcined into medicines for the Celestials.—Popular Science Monthly.

Blended Odors.

Musk and patchouly are such powerful, penetrating perfumes that used alone the effect is neither agreeable nor refined, but their warm, aromatic odors blend well with almost every other scent, and when used with discretion give permanency without being obtrusive. A mixture of equal parts of violet and heliotrope, with the faintest suggestion of patchouly, is delightful, and one-eighth of an ounce of the latter thoroughly mixed with two ounces of powderedorris root produces a most satisfactory compound. Sandalwood, lavender and an atom of musk make an exquisite fragrance. Many prefer the odor of vetiver to that of sandalwood. It is a threadlike Indian root furnishing a perfume suggesting floral blossoms. The odor of vetiver is of great service to the perfumer and rivals in cost the attar of roses.—New York Journal.

TWO HARD WORKERS

THE BRITISH AND VENEZUELAN MINISTERS STILL IN WASHINGTON.

There They Will Remain Until the Boundary Line Question Is Settled—Sir Julian Pauncefote's Liking For America, Senior Andrade a Born Diplomat.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Although the annual helira of the diplomatic corps began a fortnight ago upon the appearance of the first hot wave, two of its most distinguished members, Sir Julian Pauncefote and Don Jose Andrade, the representatives respectively of Great Britain and Venezuela, are still in town. Here they will remain until the irritating complications between their countries have been settled, for it should be explained that these complications, of slight interest in themselves, are so interwoven with the British Guiana boundary dispute, which threatened 'st winter to involve us in a war with Great Britain, that they



DON JOSE ANDRADE.

must first be adjusted before the more important question which directly affects the two great English speaking nations is disposed of.

Industrious Embassadors.

There are no two men in Washington who stick closer to their desks and labor more unceasingly than the British and Venezuelan ministers. There is a popular impression that a diplomat at Washington leads a diletante life, idling his time away in the fashionable clubs and devoting the remainder of his waking hours to the distractions of society. While this is true of certain legations with whose countries the United States has little in common outside of our commercial relations, it is not true of all. One of the notable exceptions is the British ambassador, who receives 60 days' vacation each year and devotes the remaining ten months to the multifarious duties of an office which requires not only the highest order of diplomatic skill, but a capacity for hard work, which would tax the energies of the most robust.

A very interesting man is Sir Julian Pauncefote, with his fine English face, framed in gray side whiskers, whose deep blue eyes twinkle with good humor as he speaks. He is a man somewhat past the meridian of life, who carries himself well and who represents the best type of the English gentleman. Sir Julian lives in a handsome brick residence at the corner of Connecticut avenue and N street, a fashionable thoroughfare always, but made especially so since the British government purchased the premises and erected the present handsome structure. Here Sir Julian lives with his wife and his three clever daughters—fresh, wholesome, robust young women, every one of them having no rent to pay and a large staff of servants, also furnished by the government, to wait upon him. He receives in addition a salary of \$40,000 a year and manages to live comfortably and keep the traditional wolf from the door without unnecessary exertion.

The Popular Pauncefote.

The United States has no better friend among the foreign residents at the capital than Sir Julian Pauncefote. Although a loyal son of Britain, who has been repeatedly honored by the queen, he has still a hearty appreciation of America and the American people. A year ago, when it was whispered about that he was to be transferred to Paris, which is the most important diplomatic post in the British service, he explained to the writer that while he would appreciate the honor he hoped that the report was not true, and that he might be permitted to remain here. "I lived for many years of my life in foreign countries," said he, "and I can't express to you how great a satisfaction it was to be stationed at Washington, where I can hear the English language spoken. Next to England, there is no country so attractive either to my family or myself as the United States. I should be glad to end my diplomatic career at Washington and shall do so if I am permitted any choice in the matter."

A Friendly Spirit.

Sir Julian was not speaking for publication, and it would be unfair, therefore, to doubt the sincerity of his utterances. It was a casual remark, made during a private conversation, and obviously not intended to be printed. It is repeated here not from any desire to betray his confidence, but in order that the readers of this paper should know for themselves the esteem in which they and their country are held by the dean of the diplomatic corps at Washington. Sir Julian ridicules the possibility of war between the United States and Great Britain. He does not believe it is possible. He is certain that nothing could force Great Britain into a war with the United States, except it be a defensive war, and then only to retain her self respect.

It is to avoid all possibility of hostilities that Sir Julian and Secretary Olney

have been engaged for the past two months in an exchange of correspondence designed to secure the drafting of a treaty between the two countries which will result in the arbitration of all future difficulties. Sir Julian tells me that the ratification of such a treaty would be the crowning triumph of his diplomatic career. The correspondence relating to it will be made public within a few days, and appearances at present foreshadow a satisfactory result. When once agreed upon by the state department and the London foreign office, it must then be submitted to the British parliament and the American senate for final approval. Neither of these law-making bodies ought to delay action upon so important a matter, for a war between England and the United States would be not only a blunder, but a crime against civilization.

Senior Andrade, the Venezuelan minister, like his English colleague, has also an engaging personality. He is about 50 years old and a widower. One of his daughters, Teresa, a lovely girl of 18, was married a few weeks since in this city to a young German who is engaged in business in her native country. The Andrades have been in Washington only a few years, but in that time they have become very popular. The minister is a born diplomat. He was educated for the bar, but has represented Venezuela in a number of different countries. He has handled the delicate questions arising between his country and England with rare skill and adroitness. He is highly esteemed by Secretary Olney, who during their intimate acquaintance of the past 12 months has learned to appreciate fully the Venezuelan minister's admirable diplomatic qualities.

All the South American countries regard the United States as their "big brother of the north," as they phrase it, and the mission at Washington, therefore, is always conferred upon their best men. Mr. Andrade fully deserves the confidence which not only President Crespo, but President Cleveland as well, reposes in him. Like Sir Julian, he will remain here until the pending complications are disposed of, when he will join his family for a much needed rest at Bar Harbor or Newport, whither they are now bound.

J. H. BEADLE.

RANGELEY LAKES.

The Place That Ten Thousand Eager Fishermen Visit Annually.

(Special Correspondence.)

RANGELEY, Me., July 13.—Ten thousand people come into the little village of Rangeley every year over the Phillips and Rangeley railroad to take advantage of what nature offers in a bountiful supply of trout. What nature fails to provide the Rangeley Fish Hatching association furnishes. Two hundred thousand trout are hatched here every year to replenish the lake supply, so that today there is as excellent fishing in the chain of lakes as there was 20 years ago.

There is not much fear that these lakes will be depopulated. Under the Maine law no fish can be taken from them for market. No fish can be shipped away even to the fisherman's friends, and when the sportsman returns to the haunts of civilization he cannot carry more than 25 pounds of fish with him. The regulation of fish catching and selling is chiefly in the hands of the guides, and fortunately for the preservation of the fisheries they are all earnest in support of the law, so very little poaching occurs.

Until a few years ago the only way to reach Rangeley was by stage from Phillips, 30 miles away. A narrow gauge railroad—a very narrow gauge railroad—ran from Farmington to Phillips. Now the road has been extended right up to the first of the four Rangeley lakes. It is a funny little road, with a track like the track of a child's toy road and with locomotive and cars of



CAMP FRYE.

the needle brand. The seats on each side of the passenger cars accommodate only one passenger apiece, and the aisle is so narrow that even a small traveling bag blocks your way unless it is handled with skill. But the tiny engine and the toy cars spin along the narrow track at a lively rate of speed and cover the 47 miles from Farmington to Rangeley in—mark the speed—about an hour and three-quarters.

There is but one train a day, and that train starts when it is "good and ready." It carries not only passengers, but the United States mail, for there are four postoffices along the lakes, and steamers on each lake connect the chain, so that in time a letter from the civilized world will reach the heart of the lake region of northern Maine.

The lakes themselves are picturesque, though the inevitable saw log is much in evidence. But there is hardly a bit of water in Maine that is not an adjunct to a logging camp at one end and a saw-mill at the other. There is some charming mountain scenery, and the spot is one of the most beautiful in New England, though it lacks something of the rugged picturesqueness of the granite hills of Vermont. But sportsmen are its chief frequenters, and to them scenery is not a prime consideration. The game which abounds in the woods and the fish which are to be taken from the lakes during the summer season are the attractions which draw at least 9,000 of the 10,000 visitors to Rangeley every year.

G. G. B.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Warth, a son.

Mrs. Fred Graybill has gone to Cleveland to spend ten days with friends.

Mrs. A. R. Chapman, of Painesville, is visiting Miss Corbett and Mr. J. E. Corns.

Mrs. C. A. Schmettau, of Toledo, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Everhard.

Miss Milo Bash, of Wilmet, is visiting Miss Florence Matthews, in West Tremont street.

Mrs. Flora Shriver Cross, of New York, has arrived to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shriver.

The engagement of Mr. Frederick M. Fast, of Canton, and Miss Grace McBlain, of Geneva, N. Y., is announced.

Work is now progressing rapidly on the handsome new stone residence being built for W. B. Humberger, in East Main street.

The firm of Roseman & Deihm of this city have been notified that they have been allowed a patent on their power hammer.

Mrs. Cavanaugh and Miss Olive Ratliff, of Warren, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Reed, at the latter's summer home, near Meyer's lake.

Kenneth, the 2 year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Elton Rice, who reside in McLain street, died this afternoon of brain fever, after an illness of one week.

Miss Estelle Reel, of Cheyenne, Wy., is visiting Miss Minnie Kihun. Miss Reel is state superintendent of public instruction, and a very accomplished young woman.

Fred Schanfler, who resides in the fourth ward, fell from an apple tree Wednesday afternoon and broke his left arm near the shoulder. Dr. Hardy reduced the fracture.

Massillon carried off the honors at the Canton gun club shoot, at Meyer's lake, on Friday. James Hunt broke 22 birds in 25, making the highest score. David Reed broke 19 and Ray Markel 17 birds.

Mr. Wade Chance, of New York, is visiting his parents in Canton, and also his many Massillon friends. Mr. Chance is the assistant manager of the Carnegie Music Hall, and has become a power in managerial circles.

Many friends attended the funeral of the late William J. Oberlin, Thursday afternoon. The body was borne by C. B. Allman, Jacob Snyder, Wm. Sonnenhalter, Geo. Snyder, W. B. Humberger and C. M. Bartruff.

Mrs. James R. Dunn is visiting friends in Milwaukee and Chicago. Edgewater is therefore temporarily almost deserted, as Mrs. Jarvis and Marjorie and John Dunn have gone to Gambier for the summer.

William Zepp, who has been serving on a probate court jury for several days, has returned home. The cases brought up for decision were mostly damage suits against the city of Canton, and all were settled in favor of the plaintiffs.

A gentlemanly Arapahoe, affectionately spoken of by Buffalo Bill's audiences as "Old Lemon Peel" sent Major McKinley his "medicine stick" yesterday afternoon, with a note written in the Indian language saying "You shall be our President."

Dr. D. S. Gardner, of this city, has been selected as a member of the staff of Col. J. J. Sullivan, who will officiate as grand marshal on Founders' Day, in Cleveland. One of the many pleasant duties of Col. Sullivan and his staff will be to escort Gov. Bushnell to the city.

Masked robbers entered the home of James Gallagher, near Doylestown, and after binding and gagging him, searched the house. The men tore Gallagher's clothing into shreds in their effort to find money. He refuses to tell how much money was taken, but it is thought the sum was about \$1,000. Gallagher was badly beaten.

Mr. Geo. Kettering and family, including their daughter May and Miss Martin, and William Marsh and family returned home from a two week's outing at Camp Tritt. Fish and turtles were numerous. The last evening at Camp Tritt was enjoyed with the Dick-erhoff & Daily orchestra from Comet. Mr. Heisa, of Comet, returned home with the campers.

As Mr. Frank Reed watched the Buffalo Bill parade last Thursday morning, he recalled some past experiences of a thrilling order, for in two of the Indian chiefs he recognized the very savages who gave him some bad arrow wounds when he was roughing it on the plains with the United States army a number of years ago. As Mr. Reed watched the painted red men jogging by he was seized with an almost uncontrollable desire for revenge.

Mrs. E. J. Evans, of Justus, has generously offered to provide an entertainment for the benefit of the Women's Cemetery Association, and will do so next Thursday evening, July 23. Her fine country home will be thrown open, and there will be music for dancing, refreshments, and many other forms of amusement. The entertainment will begin at 6 o'clock, and there will be a fine moon to drive home by. It is thought that nearly everybody in Massillon interested in the cemetery, will drive down. The admission tickets, price 25 cents, can be had of Stanton Fox at the office of the Howells Mining Company, Mrs. J. B. Thompson and Miss Ella Crawford at the Bee Hive store.

Although the inclemency of the weather made the annual picnic of the class of '88, of the high school, which was to have been held at Turkeyfoot lake, Wednesday, an impossibility, it did not prevent the members from passing a very enjoyable afternoon at Meyer's lake. The weather, though it did interfere with their plans, did not affect the spirits of the party, and despite the overcast sky the occasion proved as happy as any of its predecessors. The class officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows: President, Louis Shant; vice-president, Mrs. Louis Shant; secretary and treasurer, W. R. Lipps. Miss Jessie Mostz, of Akron, and Miss Anna Thomas, of Rochester, N. Y., were the out of town guests of the class.

During the wind, Thursday evening, the New Philadelphia Advocate says a ground wire on the telephone circuit,

which ran from West Fair street to the residence of D. B. Ludwick, in West High street, was knocked down and fell across the trolley wire of the electric railway. A powerful electric current was at once induced. Mrs. Ludwick, who was alone in the house at the time and was expecting a telephone message, heard the bell ring several times in rapid succession and went to reply to the call. When she took down the receiver she received a severe shock and at once noticed a blue electrical flame issue from the top of the telephone box. The house wires all clicked ominously and the flame continued to spurt at intervals from the box. Fearing a fire she called for help and some misguided person turned in a fire alarm. When help arrived the insulation on the house wires was blazing up and the room was filled with smoke. Dave Stine mounted a chair and, with a rug, wiped the burning insulation away at which the overheated wire sputtered and boiled and finally burned in two. In the meantime both companies of the fire department were hastened to the place of the supposed fire, but all the danger was over and their always valuable assistance was not needed.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

DID HE COMMIT SUICIDE?

LODI, O., July 16.—Harmon Weidner, the night telegraph operator for the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway at this place, committed suicide in the depot by hanging. He made the fatal noose out of a pair of overalls. It is the opinion of most of the people here that the young man did not do the deed himself. In two years more Harmon would have become of age. There was a fortune coming to him of \$6,000. It is rumored that some people wanted him out of the way. He was a highly respected young man. No cause is known for the deed, if it was indeed suicide.

HE WANTS DAMAGES.

NORWALK, July 16.—Wm. C. Wright, formerly a fireman on the Wheeling & Lake Erie road, who a few weeks ago was discharged from the service of that road, has commenced suit in the Huron county common pleas court against the railroad company for \$10,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been received in a wreck near Limestone, October 24, 1893. The locomotive on which Wright was firing struck a horse on the track, and was overturned, and he claims that he was permanently injured and that the accident was due to the negligence of the defendants.

LAND SALE AT \$99 PER ACRE.

NAVARE, July 16.—White Swan farm of 110 acres owned by the Beck heirs, was sold to Wesley Mumaw for \$99 an acre on Wednesday. John Zinsmaster, Mary Zinsmaster and Rosa Lind have returned from the Christian Endeavor convention at Washington. Alf. Lenhard, of Welshfield, O., is visiting friends and relatives here.

MARRIED AT DALTON.

ORRVILLE, July 16.—Bert Angus, of Dalton, and Miss Lizzie Fitzgerald, of this place, were married at Dalton Wednesday evening. They will reside at Dalton until the W. & L. E. railway company establishes a night office at Orrville. Mr. Angus is now night operator at Dalton.

DEATH OF A YOUNG GIRL.

EAST GREENVILLE, July 17.—It becomes a sad duty to announce the death and burial of Miss Sadie Hartman, one of our estimable young people. Her death, although somewhat anticipated, came, however, as a shock to our little village and vicinity, for she was widely known in social circles throughout a large section. She was a young woman of pleasant manner for every one she chanced to meet. She was a member of the Sabbath school and took a deep interest in goodly affairs for young people. She was but 18 years of age, yet the attendance at the funeral was something without precedent at East Greenville, no fewer than 185 vehicles following her remains to their resting place. Four of her dearest girl companions acted as flower girls, and the casket was literally covered with floral offerings as tokens of esteem and friendship. Her boy companions served as pall bearers, and in all it was a sad, solemn tribute to one universally esteemed. The cause of her death was jaundice, and it is hard for us to realize that the rosy-cheeked girl we all knew is no more. The interment occurred at Pleasant View, just north of our village. The Revs. Barron and Buchwalter officiated. There is a sadness among the people, and they all speak consolingly to an only sister and father and mother. She fully realized that the end was near and spoke many things concerning the future, which will leave a lasting effect upon many who heard them.

THEY DECIDED TO SLEEP.

WEST LEBANON, July 17.—Mrs. Samuel Brown is slowly recovering from injuries sustained in an accident on Monday. On that day Mrs. Brown was about to descend a stairs when her foot slipped and caused her to fall. Several ribs were fractured and her shoulder was also bruised.

The vigilant committee, which has been the village's safeguard against burglars for nearly a year past, decided to take a night off, Monday evening. The next day Obediah Morgan discovered that a set of harness was missing from his barn, and G. U. Dodez reported the loss of silver spoons, knives, tablecloths and other articles to the amount of twenty-five dollars.

SOME GENOA ITEMS.

GENOA, July 18.—The singing school is progressing fairly well and has a membership of forty scholars. E. D. Doll has commenced cutting oats, and it shocks thick enough for seventy-five bushels to the acre. Most of the oats is too green to cut yet. Some are making hay, others plowing corn, and farm work seems strangely varied. The singing society will hold an ice cream festival at the school house on Saturday evening, July 25. There will be fine music rendered by Prof. Reed and his quartette from Waco. The Genoa Amateurs will play the Pumpkin Hill team this afternoon at

Doll's farm. Myers & Manger are now drilling for coal on Len Hess's farm.

THE SPENCER FIRE.

SPENCER, July 18.—The enterprising village of Spencer, located in the western part of Medina county, on the Wheeling & Lake Erie and Northern Ohio railroads, was almost entirely consumed by fire Thursday night. Fire broke out in R. Brown's meat market and rapidly spread, and before it could be gotten under control, nine buildings were a mass of ruins.

WEST BROOKFIELD LETTER.

The Rev. H. R. Gwinner, of the Lutheran church, has been granted a vacation of four weeks.

Mrs. Challie Waiter and Miss Mellie McAllister have received the sad news that their niece, Miss Florence Irene Robins, of Princeton, Mo., aged 18 years, died last Sunday. Miss Robins visited here one year ago, and will be remembered by many of our people.

Miss Mellie McAllister has gone to Alliance to attend the commencement exercises of Mt. Union college next week.

POSTOFFICE REMOVED.

ELTON, July 18.—To the surprise and dismay of everyone our postoffice was removed to Pigeon Run, on Wednesday, July 15. In consideration of the fact that we received no notice that the powers that be had this change in view, we feel confident that we shall again possess, what so many smaller places now enjoy, the daily mail, and trust that our inconvenience will only be temporary.

Mrs. Reese Phillips and daughter were the guests of her sister, in Youngstown, last week.

Mrs. Thomas Findley has been visiting her sister in Urichsville.

Albert Smith is rustivating on the farm, but expects to return to his studies early in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. David Owens and Mrs. Mary Thomas have returned from a pleasant visit in Cleveland.

Preparations are being made to sink a mine on Mrs. William McFarren's farm.

Miss Katie Christman and John Beal have returned from a pleasant visit in Pittsburgh, accompanied by the latter's sister, Miss Susie Winslow.

Miss Grace Harrold has been the guest of her grandma for the past week.

There will be a Sunday school convention at McFarren's church Sunday afternoon.

Andrew Beck whose hand was hurt in a binder, is getting over it nicely.

Dr. and Mrs. F. G. Jones were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Baughman Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Samuel Evert is recovering from a bad case of tonsillitis.

William Kiper is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Styler, of Lodi, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Evert.

A STRAIGHT TICKET.

Indications Point to Such Action at St. Louis.

GOVERNOR STONE ON HAND.

He is Trying to Head Off the Anti-Bryan Movement—Few Delegates Now Present—Telegrams from Several States Favor a Straight Populist Nomination.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT.] ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Gov. Stone, of Missouri, arrived today and it is said that he is here to thwart the efforts of the Populists in opposition to Bryan.

Chairman Taubeneck returned from Chicago apparently not well pleased with his visit. He was in conference with the anti-Bryan leaders secretly this morning.

The executive committee meets this afternoon to arrange about tickets. It is probable it will also select a temporary chairman. Few delegates have arrived. Some from Mississippi say they are opposed to Bryan.

Telegrams from Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michigan and Texas say that the senders are in favor of a straight ticket.

Secretary J. H. Turner arrived this morning. He is outspoken in favor of endorsing Bryan and Sewell. The silver men who will meet in convention, also, on Wednesday, insist that the Democratic congressmen not favoring silver shall resign, or else silver men and Populists will put up silver candidates.

THE CEREBELLUM RECALLED. Coxe and Browne Reconciled and Again Friends.

Just about a year ago the great Carl Browne eloped with Gen. J. S. Coxe's daughter, and immediately jumped bail for his appearance to answer to a charge of criminal slander then hanging over him. It was supposed that Mr. Coxe's wrath was unappeasable, but this does not appear to be the case. THE INDEPENDENT is informed that they are again friends and that the grand marshal of the commonwealth is to become editor of Mr. Coxe's paper. The famous greenbacker has gone to St. Louis and hence this cannot be confirmed. It is a fact, though, that Henry Vincent, who succeeded Browne, is now serving his last week, and will cease to be connected with Mr. Coxe after the St. Louis convention. It is supposed that Mr. Vincent is dropped as a measure of economy, as Mr. Coxe's printing office is a great drain upon his resources. Mr. Vincent is an able man, a gentleman, and his departure will be regretted by all.

Mrs. J. S. Coxe was seen this afternoon. Said she: "I can't confirm the story, because I have not inquired about the paper. Mrs. Browne is coming, however, either tonight or tomorrow, and will stay here while her husband is in St. Louis attending the convention. He expects to stop here on his return." From this it will be seen that a complete reconciliation has been effected, and that THE INDEPENDENT's statements are correct.

FOR POCKET PICKING

The Mayor Binds Two Men Over to Court.

BUFFALO BILL CAMP FOLLOWERS

Fire Chief Burkle One of the Principal Witnesses Against Them—Their Victim Recognizes Them—They Give the Marshal a False Address.

William Miller and John Satorius, the two men arrested Thursday on a charge of pocket picking, were given a preliminary hearing before Mayor Schott Saturday morning, and were bound over to common pleas court in the sum of \$800 each. O. E. Young conducted the defense and City Solicitor Willison, the prosecution. Errett Davis, a barber employed by Andrew Burkle, testified that shortly after the parade of Buffalo Bill's show had passed Mr. Burkle's place of business in East Main street, he had seen the man, who gave his name as Miller, thrust his hand into a lady's pocket, remove her purse and pass it to his accomplice, Satorius.

Mr. Burkle, when upon the stand, stated that he had also seen the man pull a pocketbook from somewhere in the crowd and place it in the hands of his companion.

He said he followed the men to the corner of Main and Erie streets, where Policeman Truitt, with his assistance, effected their arrest.

Mrs. Catharine Youngblood, the woman from whom the pocketbook was stolen, identified the article. She had not noticed either of the prisoners in the crowd on show day, and did not discover her loss until she arrived home. The purse was old and well worn and contained but seven cents.

When arrested Satorius said that he lived at 206 Cleveland avenue, Toledo. A dispatch from the chief of police of that city, however, says that no such man or house number exist in his town.

Lawyer Young thought that under the circumstances the charge should be commuted to petit larceny, but Mayor Schott regarded the evidence as strong, enough to hold them on the original charge and acted accordingly.

THE MARKETS.

A Demand for Good Butter—Prices by Telegraph.

What the grocers desire most of all at the present time is butter, good, round, fresh rolls, that can be sold to any person without a shadow of danger that they will be returned because of their strength either in odor or taste. It has always been more or less of a problem for dealers to procure good butter during harvest time, as during this season farmers do not bring their wares to town, and the best that is to be had is very poor indeed. The first roasting ears of the season have made their appearance. Ten cents per dozen is being paid. Peaches and pears are bringing from 50 to 75 cents per bushel. There are more vegetables on the market than can be disposed of, and potatoes that are now coming in are worth from 30 to 35 cents a bushel. The grain market remains unchanged.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, July 20, 1896.

GRAIN MARKET.	
Wheat, per bushel (old)	60
Wheat (new)	53
Barley, per bushel	35-38
Oats	16-18
Corn	42
Hay, per 100 lbs.	12-15
Flax Seed	10-12
Clover Seed	10-12
Timothy Seed	12-15
Brass, per 100 lbs.	75
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	4
Hay, (old)	\$10 00-12 00
Hay, (new)	\$6 00-8 00
PRODUCE.	
Choice Butter, per lb.	10-12 1/2
Eggs, per dozen	10
Lard, per pound	6
Flax, per lb.	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb.	7
White beans, per bushel	41 25-50
Peas, new	35
Onions	30
Apples, new	20-25
Peaches per bu.	50-75
Evaporated Apples, canoes	3-10
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-14
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-6
Salt, per barrel	9-11 20

Chicago and Toledo Markets.

CHICAGO, July 18.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, easy, \$2.85 to \$3.60; cattle, dull, unchanged; sheep, weak.

Wheat 55 1/2, corn 26 1/2, oats 17 1/2.

TOLEDO, July 18.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 60.

Only One Line That Does It.

There is now only one line operating through double daily service from Missouri river points to California, and that line is the Union Pacific.

The Overland Limited is the fastest train in the West, and its equipment of free reclining chair cars, buffet smoking and library cars, Pullman dining and sleeping cars is unsurpassed.

No other line offers equal facilities for California travel. For further particulars send for advertising matter of the Union Pacific, the original overland route. James D. Welsh, General Agent, Room 35, Carew Building, Cincinnati.

A Handsome Book for a Two-Cent Stamp.

New Publication by the D. & C. Line.

To those who contemplate taking a summer outing, we will mail for 2c. postage our illustrated pamphlet, which contains a large number of fine engravings of every summer resort between Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and picturesque Mackinac. It has many artistic half-tones of points of interest of the upper lake region. Information regarding both short and extended tours, costs of transportation and hotel fare, etc. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

Small in size, but great in results. DeWitt's Little Early Risers act gently but thoroughly, curing indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation. Small pill, safe pill, best pill. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.



"A Scorcher."

Battle-Ax PLUG

Tobacco Dealers say, that "BATTLE AX" is a "scorching" because it sells so fast. Tobacco Chewers say, it is a "scorching" because 5 cents' worth goes so far. It's as good as can be made regardless of cost. The 5 cent piece is almost as large as the other fellows' 10 cent piece.

Farmers, Take Notice...

I have leased the

POCOCK FLOURING MILLS

Of this city, and will have them running by July 8th. Being a miller of large experience I can

Guarantee to Give You Good Satisfaction.

I am in the market at all times for first-class wheat and will pay as high price as any dealer in Massillon.

I Respectfully Ask You to Give Me a Trial.

Respectfully,

MASSILLON. ...M. NEAL.

OLD HONESTY

PURE OIL PAINT

Guaranteed the Best Paint Made.

This Paint will cover one-fourth more space than any other

Paint on the market and will wear for eight to ten years.

The Best is the Most Economical.

Write for color cards and prices.

The Goheen Manufacturing Company,

CANTON, OHIO.

Receiver's Sale of Carriages

I am now closing out at private sale the entire stock of the Dexter Wagon Co., consisting of

Piano Box Buggies, Phaetons, Surries, Road Wagons, also

Ball Bearing and Rubber Tire Light Driving Vehicles.

This is a rare opportunity to secure a bargain, as these goods are being offered below manufacturer's cost.

J. A. WANN, Receiver

Salesroom—Odd Fellows Temple. CANTON, O.

A GREAT HIT.

One Case of Clay Worsteds Just Received.

BREED

Will sell you a Clay Worsteds Sack Suit, Blue or Black, 21 and 22 oz. goods, \$25 and \$26 values for

\$20.00 and \$21.00.

You can wear them the year round

For Thirty Days Only

and for Cash.

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